THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9693. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20. 1783.

BILLS LOST at AYR the 16th October.

JOHN MONTGOMERY and CO. 16th September, on James Alston, at 60 days date, for - - - L. 247 14
Ditto, Ditto, on David Dunlop, for 153 6
Both indorsed by J. Montgomery and Co. and James Morrison, both payable at Thomas Kinnear and Sons, Edinburgh.

If it is entreated, that any person endeavouring to pass the above bills may be stopped, and notice sent to Thomas Kinnear and Sons, Edinburgh; Merchant Bank Glasgow; or to the Bank at Ayr.

The Bills can be of no use of payment, is stopped; and any person delivering them up will receive a proper reward.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A TICKET, No. 31,082 in the present Lottery. To prevent any imposition, notice is given at London to stop the payment of it, a prize.

If the Ticket shall be found, and sent to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co. a proper reward will be given.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, &c.

Just arrived from HOLLAND, and to be sold by
JOHN RICHMOND and CO. Seed and Nursery Men,
Foot of West Bow, west side, Edinburgh,

A QUANTITY of fine Double Hyacinths, Polyanthus Narcissus, double and single Tulips, double Jonquils, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, &c. &c. Also, all kinds of Garden, Grass, Tree, and Flower Seeds; Bird Seeds; fine Kentish Hops; whole and split Boiling Pease, &c. with all kinds of Garden Utensils.

AND,

At their Nurseries, half way betwixt Edinburgh and Leith,

A large collection of FRUIT and FOREST TREES, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs; particularly, a large quantity of common and black American Spruce Firs of different sizes, which they intend selling at half price. Likewise Thorns, Sweetbriers, and Crabapple Stocks, different sizes, for fit hedges.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who are pleased to favour them with their orders, may depend upon being served with the best of goods, and upon as moderate terms as any where in this country.

They take this opportunity of recommending it to such Noblemen and Gentlemen as intend carrying on plantations this season, to begin immediately; as they have found, from long experience, that the autumn planting always succeeds better than those planted in the spring.

Experienced Gardeners to be had, by applying as above.

HOPS.

JUST NOW ARRIVED FROM KENT,

A PARCEL of Very Fine NEW HOPS, in Bags and Pockets, —To be Sold by WILLIAM DOUGLAS, merchant, Quality-Street, Leith.

A HOUSE to LET

To be LET,

A HOUSE in NICOLSON-STREET, belonging to Mr Bruce of Arnot.

For further particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer, Tylor's Hall, Cowgate.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES GUILD, senior, of Myreton, and his Sons.

THESE Heritable Effates belonging to the faid James Guild, fenior, being now fold, his Creditors are, in terms of [illegible] to meet within the houfe of James Wingate, vintner in Stirling, upon Wednefday the 5th day of November next, at twelve o'clock at noon, in order to declare whether they have any objections to all or any part of the heritable debts affecting the lands being paid off by the purchafer and truftee, out of the price of the lands. And the whole Creditors of the faid James Guild and his Sons are requefted forthwith to lodge their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, if not already made, with James Wright writer in Stirling, in order that they may be deliberately examined by the truftees on the perfonal eftates, previous to any divifion being made.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID FERNEY, Manufacturer in Perth.

THAT upon the application of the faid David Ferney, and Andrew Melis merchant in Perth, one of his Creditors, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did, upon the 20th day of October current, in terms of and under the authority of the ftatute made in that behalf, SEQUESTRATE the whole real and perfonal eftate of the faid David Ferney; and appointed his creditors to meet at Perth, in the houfe of John Burt vintner there, upon Friday the 7th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the faid fequeftrated eftate; and granted warrant and commiffion to the Sheriff-depute of Perthfhire, or his fubftitutes, and failing them, to any refident Magiftrate of Perth, or Juftices of Peace of faid fhire of Perth, to attend faid meeting, in order to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths of verity thereon, as required by faid ftatute, and for the other purpofes therein expreffed.

This intimation is therefore given to the Creditors of the faid David Ferney, that they may meet for the forefaid purpofes, agreeably to faid ftatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES BROWN, Skinner at Silvermills.

SUCH as have claims upon the faid Charles Brown, are requefted to lodge a ftate thereof, with the vouchers and oaths on the verity, at the writing-chamber of William Sprott, Solicitor at law, Edinburgh, betwixt and Monday the third of November next; with certification, that hereafter a fcheme of divifion will be made up, and the funds hitherto recovered divided amongft the Creditors making appearance.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF KELLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of fix and feven afternoon,

The Barony of KELLY, lying in the county of Fife, the groſs rent of which is 612 l. 7s. 2½d. Sterling, reckoning the victual at a moderate converſion, out of which there is not above 7 l. 10 s. payable of public burdens.—If more agreeable to purchaſers, the barony will be expoſed in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. Eaſt Mains of Kelly and Greenſide, the rents of which are - - - - - L. 148 2 4

Lot II. Weſt Mains of Kelly, Kelly Mill, Mill Farm, and Arncroach, the rents of which are, - - - 226 15 10

Lot III. Eaſter and Weſter Baldufhie, and Craighead, the rents of which amount to - - - 237 9 0½

L. 612. 7 2½

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Fife, and in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and are within a mile of the ſea-ports of Pittenweem and Anſtruther, and within four miles of St Andrew's and Cupar. The cumulo valuation of theſe lands is 2044 l. 16 s. 6 d.

For further particulars, apply to William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

Mr WYVILL's Anſwer to the QUERIES propoſed to him by the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE at BELFAST.

[*Concluded from our Paper of Wedneſday laſt.*]

5. ELECTIONS by ballot ſeem to be inadviſeable. In places where no undue influence can be exerted, the concealment of the ballot is totally unneceſſary. But where that influence is predominant, it ought to be reſiſted, not by a practice encouraging cowardly diſingenuity and breach of promiſe, but by open and honourable means, by means conſonant with truth, integrity, and the courageous ſpirit of liberty.

6. The duration of parliaments ought to be limited to a ſhorter term than eight years. If it ſhould be found as practicable to obtain annual as triennial parliaments, the preference in point of efficacy ſeems due to annual parliaments. But the beneficial effects of triennial, or of annual parliaments, will not be ſo ſenſibly felt, till the repreſentation has been meliorated, and elections have been rendered incorrupt and unexpenſive.

7. It would be expedient that a ſatisfactory compenſation ſhould be given by the nation to the proprietors of thoſe boroughs which may be aboliſhed. If this were underſtood to be the intention of the public, a leſs animated oppoſition to the diſfranchiſement of boroughs might be expected. But a more harſh mode of reformation would diſguſt and exaſperate individuals, which would be extremely imprudent, when an expence ſlight to a whole kingdom might purchaſe their acquieſcence, and preſerve general harmony. Undoubtedly a compenſation is what ſtrict juſtice does not enjoin; the nation has an abſolute right to revoke privileges which are become injurious to its welfare; but in the view of equity, as well as that of policy, this more lenient mode of correcting abuſes, which time has introduced, without any marked criminality of the preſent proprietors, ſeems to be preferable.

8. From the anſwers which have been returned to the former queries, my opinion reſpecting the eighth and laſt query, in ſome meaſure might be collected. But the reply to the moſt important queſtion of them all ſhall not be leſs explicit than thoſe which have been already given. If then I had the honour to be delegated to attend the meeting at Dungannon, my preſent ideas on the ſubject would lead me,

1. To commend, with all poſſible earneſtneſs, the abolition of every ſmall and decayed borough, and the gift of a reaſonable compenſation to every perſon immediately affected by that act; with permiſſion to the diſfranchiſed electors to vote at elections for their reſpective counties.

2. To propoſe the reinforcement of the repreſentation, by transferring to the counties, the capital, and conſiderable unrepreſented towns, if there be any ſuch, in Ireland, the members taken from the diſfranchiſed boroughs; and alſo by adding to them as many new members as might be neceſſary clearly to turn the balance of legiſlative power in favour of the counties, principal cities, and towns, which form the body of the nation, and in which the ſtrength of the Iriſh democracy reſides.

3. To extend the right of voting at elections for members to all perſons paying taxes to the counties, cities, and towns; to all copy-holders and leaſe-holders, for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, the yearly value of whoſe eſtates ſhall be at leaſt forty ſhillings; and alſo the propriety of admitting Chriſtians of every denomination to the equal exerciſe of that moſt important right of a citizen.

4. To adviſe a ſhorter duration of Parliaments, preferring annual Parliaments to triennial, if equally attainable.

5. And for ſecuring the advantages of thoſe meaſures to their full extent, to recommend the ſtricteſt prohibition of bribery and expence at elections, and regulations facilitating to the reſpective votes the exerciſe of their franchiſe.

Such are the improvements which appear to my mind, moſt practicable, ſafe, and efficacious, in the preſent ſtate of Ireland, to reſtore TO THE PEOPLE UNARMED THEIR JUST AND NECESSARY CONTROUL OVER THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY. To ſome of the delegates at Dungannon, theſe propoſitions might appear not extenſive enough. To many more perhaps they might ſeem too extenſive to be at once adopted with prudence.

Having therefore offered theſe propoſitions to the meeting, I ſhould think it ill became me to adhere to them with pertinacity. On the contrary, it would be more ſuitable to my very limited experience, and imperfect knowledge of Iriſh affairs, and alſo more conducive to the ſucceſs of the great cauſe, to ſubmit my opinion with deference to better informed judgements, and to accede to a leſs extenſive plan for a ſubſtantial reformation of parliament; in favour of which a more general concurrence of the Volunteers might be probable. For that is the beſt plan of reformation, which is the moſt effectual that is likely to be attained.

The means for obtaining thoſe regulations, or other improvements which may be deemed more ſalutary, are ſufficiently obvious. To reſtore a declining conſtitution, is the duty, the intereſt, and the peculiar office of the collective body. Self-reformation is an odious taſk to corrupt aſſemblies of men, as it is to profligate individuals. A degenerate Parliament will never ſeriouſly engage in that buſineſs, but from the impulſe of the people. By their active zeal the work of reformation muſt be begun; by their firmneſs and perſeverance it muſt be finiſhed. In a more tolerable condition of parliament, it would be ſufficient to ſtate an abuſe; and of its own accord an honeſt Houſe of Commons would immediately apply the proper correction. But when the miſchief lies in the frame and diſpoſition of Parliament itſelf, it behoves the people not only to ſpecify their grievance, but to point out on what principle, and to what extent they expect redreſs. For if the popular complaint be well founded, parliament cannot be qualified to judge for the people with due impartiality; nor diſpoſed ſpontaneouſly to grant that mode of reformation which may appear beſt adapted to promote their happineſs. Hence proceeds the principal difficulty of this great enterprize.—When the claim of independence was the object of purſuit, there was but one ſimple propoſition before each Provincial meeting; and in that propoſition every Iriſhman was agreed. If the Volunteer aſſemblies ſhould deliberate apart on the general queſtion only, whether a reformation of Parliament be expedient, there is little reaſon to apprehend any material diverſity of opinion would ariſe. But if the queſtion to be conſidered ſhould be, what ſpecific plan of reformation is moſt fit to be propoſed to Parliament; the diſcuſſion of that propoſition in many diſtinct aſſemblies might unhappily divide the Volunteers. The reformation of Parliament is an ample field of ſpeculation, in which the ſentiments of wiſe and good men may be widely different. It is a ſubject of the higheſt practical importance, on which thoſe various ſentiments may be maintained with warmth and eagerneſs. In the progreſs of thoſe diſputes the Provincial Meetings might form different opinions; they might be heated; they might be alienated; the ill offices of artful and intereſted men might increaſe the diſguſt; till the formation of a general union in favour of any ſpecific plan, would become exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impracticable. In order to guard againſt ſo fatal a diſunion, it ſeems adviſeable, if the ſpecific plan ought to originate from the people, that A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES from every part of Ireland ſhould meet, and determine what that ſpecific plan ſhould be. By ſuch a meeting, the union of the Volunteers might be completely preſerved; and the application from that meeting for an effectual redreſs of Parliamentary abuſes would be preſented to Parliament with the weight and authority of the whole collective body. It is needleſs to add that their requiſition muſt be complied with.

Such is the judgment which I have formed on the moſt impartial conſideration of the queries tranſmitted for my opinion by the Committee of Belfaſt. I feel myſelf much honoured by the Gentlemen who have called forth my ſentiments on this momentous occaſion. By impoſing that honourable taſk upon me, they have committed to my hands an important truſt, which I am bound to execute with ſcrupulous fidelity, with conſcientious ſincerity. I am but too well convinced, that what I have been able to ſuggeſt deſerves not much of their attention. But the opinion now given has been formed, and delivered under a ſenſe of duty. And if this communication offer nothing elſe which may be fortunate enough to meet their approbation, yet I am confident, the Delegates of Ulſter will approve the freedom and integrity of my anſwer.

As a man, I ſincerely wiſh the enjoyment of liberty, in its moſt ample extent, to men of every climate and country; but as fellow-ſubjects, I am deeply and more peculiarly intereſted in the welfare and happineſs of Iriſhmen. When the Volunteers of Ireland ſucceſsfully aſſerted the honour and independence of their country, I rejoiced at its emancipation from an injurious controul. When they aboliſhed perſecution, and gave peace and ſecurity to millions of their oppreſſed brethren, my heart concurred and approved the deed. When they checked the corrupt profuſion of the public money, I joined with every virtuous man in applauding this prelude to a more important reformation. To reſtore a ſinking conſtitution is their laſt and greateſt [illegible]. Nothing elſe can give permanent ſecurity to the freedom and proſperity of Ireland. When the zeal and ſpirit by which the Volunteers gained thoſe benefits to their country ſhall be relaxed, unleſs a radical reformation of Parliament ſhall have been firſt accompliſhed, the benefits themſelves will not be of long duration: They will be loſt again, or they will be left under circumſtances of public diſtreſs, in which enjoyment will be impoſſible. The miſchief of a factious and corrupt government will be felt once more: Miniſterial profuſion will again ſeduce the Senate, and impoveriſh the community. In this ſtate of things, liberty will be precarious, and commerce and induſtry will be undone. And then, when the poor Catholic is ſtarving for want of employment, toleration itſelf will be to him a comfort of little avail. Even the joy excited in the public mind by the acquiſition of independence will ſoon ſink, and be loſt in the ſuperior ſenſe of domeſtic miſery. But I truſt a different, and far happier ſcene is juſt ready to open upon Ireland. From the vigour and virtue of the Iriſh people, conducted by the wiſdom of their Delegates, a ſubſtantial reformation of Parliament, with every national bleſſing in its train, may ſoon be expected. Let them but perſevere in the ſame ſpirited, temperate, and legal conduct, which hitherto has marked their character with honour;—let them be firm—let them be unanimous; and in this juſt and neceſſary undertaking, as in all the reſt, THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND will command that ſucceſs which they ſo well deſerve.

C. WYVILL.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 16.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 120 ex div.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 77¼ a 77½ ex div.	3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. 59¼ a ⅜ a ½ a ⅝.	Ditto New Ann. 58¾.
3 per cent. red. ſhut, 59¼ a 58⅞ a 59 ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, 9 diſc.
Long Ann. 18¾ a 18.	Navy Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 12½.	3 per cent. Scrip. 61¾ a 61.
India Stock, 142½.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Omnium, —
India Bonds, 12 diſc.	Light Long. Ann. —
	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 14 s. a 12 s.

SALE OF HOUSES AND LANDS,

In the Neighbourhood of Stirling,

UPON Saturday the 15th of November next, betwixt the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon, within the houſe of James Alexander maltman in Bannockburn, there will be expoſed to ſale, by the Truſtees of Mr Murray of Murrayfield,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TENEMENT of HOUSES, Cellars, Malt-barn, Kiln, and Offices in the village of Bannockburn, lately built, and handſomely finiſhed by Mr Murray of Murrayfield deceaſed, all in good order and condition: AS ALSO, The Lands of MURRAYFIELD EASTER and WESTER, the Incloſure called the NEWLANDS, and the Reverſion of the Tack of WALKERHILL, yet current for 44 years, all lying contiguous and adjacent to faid houſes in the pariſh of St Ninians, and county of Stirling, within two miles of that city, moſt agreeably and conveniently ſituate on the Edinburgh turnpike road. The Lands are all in good heart, and remarkably well incloſed and ſubdivided. Access to Murrayfield may be had immediately after the ſale, and to the other lands at Martinmas 1784.

The progreſs of writs, and meaſurement, with the articles of ſale are to be ſeen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling; and the lands and houſes will be ſhown by James Alexander in Bannockburn.

From the London Papers, Oct. 16.

LONDON.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from his Excellency Sir* GUY CARLETON, *Baronet, &c. &c. &c. to the President of the American Congress.*

SIR, *New-York, 17th August*, 1783.

THE June packet, lately arrived, has brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place. Be pleased, Sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the Court of Great-Britain in the pacific system expressed by the Provisional Articles, and that I shall lose no time, as far as depends on me, fulfilling his Majesty's commands.

But notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for in this event is of late greatly increased.

My correspondence with General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Mr Livingston (your late Secretary for foreign affairs) early suggested the impediments tending to retard this service. A letter to Mr Livingston of the 6th of April, two more to General Washington of the 10th of May and 10th of June, with several to Governor Clinton, stating many hostile proceedings within the sphere of his authority, are those to which I refer; copies of some of these letters I enclose, tho' I am doubtless to presume the Congress to be informed of all transactions material to the general direction of their affairs.

The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, encreased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction; but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety both of their property and their lives depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be completed. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favours the Committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the articles of peace, but as barbarous menaces from Committees formed in various towns, cities, and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should shew an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honour and interest of the nation whom I serve, to leave any of the Loyalists that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves, and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform; by abating the fears, they will hereby diminish the number of the emigrants. But should these fears continue and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold myself acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders, and the consequences which may result therefrom; and I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the Treaty, and in the punctual performance of which the King and his Ministers have expressed such entire confidence.

I am, Sir, your Excellency's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

GUY CARLETON.

His Excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, *Esq.*

The last advices received yesterday by Government, from General Sir Guy Carleton, bring nothing very particular that letter. They add, that a treaty had been ratified in Congress, the 29th of July last, of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the King of Sweden. This treaty was concluded at Paris the 3d of April last, and signed by Dr Franklin, who was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary for that purpose, by a commission issued the 8th of September 1782, in behalf of the United States, and by Count Gustavus Philip de Creutz, Minister Plenipotentiary in behalf of the King of Sweden.—This treaty, like those with France and Holland, has its basis the most perfect equality and reciprocity, and for its object the mutual benefit and advantage of both nations.

More than 4000 troops were on board transports at New-York on the 10th of September, when it was expected about 10,000 men would sail for England towards the latter end of the month; and the remainder in the month of October. An order to the officers commanding regiments had been issued, by command of General Carleton, directing them to use their best endeavours to prevent any subalterns from sailing for Europe till they shall have settled every demand against them, to the satisfaction of their creditors.

The remaining Loyalists at New-York, who have got estates within the British lines, are disposing them as fast as possible, at any prices, as choosing to realize a trifle, rather than trust to the clemency of American Government.

The accounts from New-York mention, that General Carleton, by his upright and uniform conduct, has gained the good will of the soldiers and Loyalists, by doing them justice against the power of oppressing violence, and setting himself an example of what a brave soldier and good citizen ought to do, to make himself respected and esteemed.

The Americans have published an account of their national debt, domestick and foreign, by which it appears they owe near ten millions of pounds sterling, and that the annual interest on the same is between five and six hundred thousand pounds.

All the foreign troops in Canada were embarked and ready to sail for Europe, early in August last, under convoy of the Pandora frigate, Captain Inglis.

A misunderstanding has arisen on the frontiers of Canada, between the English and American Commissioners appointed for settling the boundaries there, agreeably to the articles of peace; the latter strongly insisting on the same being immediately complied with, while the former positively refused to surrender certain carrying-places, till the fur trade with the Indians, for the present year, shall be completely finished.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, which are dated the 24th of September, and give an account of the peace being proclaimed there the 10th, and that thirty sail of ships were sailed from St John's for Spain and Portugal.

This day both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued till the 11th of November next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Yesterday the Earl of Shelburne was at the Levee at St James's, for the first time since his arrival from France.

The same day Lord M'Leod and Sir Hector Monro were at the Levee for the first time since their arrival from the East Indies, and were presented to his Majesty by the Lord in waiting.

Yesterday, General Sir Hector Munro kissed the King's hand on account of the honour of a red ribbond conferred on him by his Majesty, as a grateful return for that General's bravery and spirited prudence in the reduction of Pondicherry in the East Indies, and all its dependencies, which happily facilitated the downfall of the power of France in that quarter of the globe.

Our last advices from Paris mention, that a total revolution was hourly expected in the French cabinet; and that the Duke de Choiseul would in consequence thereof once more resume the reins of Gallic government.

The failure of the Paris Bank is reported to be for nine times more than the original capital of the establishment, and for from eighteen to twenty-seven times more than the specie in the firm, when the unhappy accident took place.

Notwithstanding the peremptory order of the King of France, in one of his late edicts, which enforces the acceptance of the bank notes that were in circulation before the failure of *Le Caisse d'Escompte*, the French generally refuse them; in consequence of which all the streets in Paris are lined with soldiers, the Ministry being under apprehension of some commotion in the people, similar to the disturbances that happened in the time of the regency of the Duke of Orleans, on account of the bills of the famous Mr Law.

The failure of the *Caisse d'Escompte* has given the *coup de grace* to Congress, and the Americans in general. During the late war they applied to France for pecuniary assistance, and received seven millions in notes issued from the said *Caisse d'Escompte*; as soon as the Preliminary Articles were signed, wanting to realize their paper, they sent it to their correspondents in France, and in one day notes to the amount of three millions of livres were presented to the Bank, which put the Directors under the necessity of stopping payment.

Many of the first Dutch houses are greatly hurt by the late failure in Paris, with which they were very closely connected.

We daily hear and read of the projects of certain uninformed speculators, by which they recommend to Government either to lay violent hands, or else to touch with a light hand the funds of the country. Does not the present calamity in Paris, brought on by the precarious and uncertain state of property more than by the want of it, shew us the madness of all such plans? Does it not convince us, that there is nothing which we ought so much to fear as the Quixote schemes of a Ministry who, to serve a temporary purpose of fame or convenience, should give rise to an alarm in the national creditors, or excite the idea that their security was questionable? The funds, which have so long been our burthen, are in some degree our support. The faith, the sacred name of the nation, and nothing else, has carried through the late war, while France, without having gone to a moiety of our exertion or of our expence, by the mere want of a name sinks to the reproach and disadvantages of bankruptcy.

A letter from the Hague says, "The accounts we have from France have greatly alarmed our money lenders, and orders are issued out, that no loans shall be raised here at present for any foreign power; those that have ready money will place it in your funds, as the best security they can have for it. Application has been made for a loan for the Americans, but a final answer has been given that it cannot be granted."

A copper bottomed frigate was dispatched from Brest to the West Indies, for the restitution of the islands, according to the terms of the treaty.

The Directors of the East India Company are said to have ordered a gratuity to the crews of the two East Indio ships, which encountered an enemy's frigate, and, by their bravery prevented their capture.

The following is a correct account of the ships ordered home from the East-Indies, and of those which are to remain on that station:

Superb, 74, Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Capt. Mitchell; Gibraltar, 80, Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, Captain J. Hicks; Hero, 74, Commodore R. King, Capt. C. Hughes; Cumberland, 74, W. Allen; Sultan, 74, G. Mitchell; Defence, 74, Newnham; Burford, 70, Rainier; Monarca, 70, Gell; Exeter, 64, ——; Eagle, 64, Reddall; Worcester, 64, Bennett; Africa, 64, M'Dougal; Monmouth, 64, Alms; Isis, 50, Clark; Coventry, Juno, Seahorse, and Medea frigates, and all the storeships.

To remain with Admiral Sir Hyde Parker:—Magnanime, Inflexible, Sceptre, Europe, of 64 guns; Bristol and Cato, of 50; Juno, 28; Crocodile, 24; Hound, 16; Expedition, 16; and Chafer, 14.

The Ganges and Goliah, of 74 guns each, with the Ardent and Diadem, of 64 guns, are sailed from Portsmouth with troops for Gibraltar. They are to be joined by some ships from Plymouth, also with troops on board, and the garrison will be above half of it changed before Christmas.

This morning some dispatches were received from Lisbon, which were brought over in the Nancy, Captain Lug, arrived in the Clyde. They contain an account of the Prosperous, Robins; the Friendship, Thompson; Bingley, Castle; Marioe, Jackson; and 16 more ships, names not mentioned, being safe arrived there from Newfoundland.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that they have just received advice from Leghorn, that the Elsineur packet, bound from thence to the Straits, was taken off Leghorn, and in sight of that port, by a Barbary corsair, and carried into Algiers, after an engagement of one hour and a quarter.

Tuesday morning, as Lord John Cavendish was taking an airing on horseback, the horse took fright, and throwing himself upon his hind legs, struck his Lordship with his head on the forehead, with such force, that he fell to the ground. Happily no other consequence took place, than a contusion in the face.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 14.

"The grand attempt to raise the Royal George was yesterday made; the water being all started, and every effort used to succeed, but very unfortunately several of the cables broke, and some other things gave way, which has rendered the scheme abortive. Mr Tracey, the person who had this business in hand, being quite disheartened, as the ship has not yet been moved, has declared he will make no further attempt."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 11.

"The late bankruptcies in this city are like to be followed by some still more alarming, in which it is feared the whole nation may be involved, unless remittances are made from Spain, in order to promote a free circulation of cash, of which there has been for some time an incredible scarcity here."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated September 13. 1783.

"A gentleman who arrived here last night from Philadelphia, informs me, that the people there are in the greatest ferment, occasioned by Sir Guy Carlton's letter, of August 17 to the Congress, and the proclamation or order of Council restricting to British subjects and British bottoms only, the carriage of all American produce from the Thirteen States to the British West India Islands. Some talked of ordering every British ship out of port; but these can only be a few mad people, though indeed great part of the inhabitants of the new nation seem to me as if they were in a state of intoxication."

Extract of a letter from New York, September 13.

"By a gentleman just arrived from Canada, who came over the lakes, we learn, that the great house of magazine, situated within the Fort of St John, on Lake Champlain, was set on fire by a flash of lightning, on Saturday evening, the 22d of August, and, together with the stores that were in it, consumed to ashes, except about 600 barrels of gunpowder in a vault under the house, which received no damage. The garrison, dreading an explosion, fled to the woods a few miles above and below the fort till Sunday morning, when returning to clear away the rubbish, they perceived fresh danger, and retired again more alarmed than before; but no accident happened on that day; and on Monday morning, about ten o'clock, the garrison returned, and were employed under the direction of the Commanding Officer, the Chief Engineer, who arrived from Montreal, and the commanders in the lake service, in clearing away the rubbish, collecting such materials as were not of an inflammatory nature, and getting all things into order.—The intrepidity of two British soldiers deserves particular notice; the covering of a small store-house, containing filled bombs, cartridges, &c. within a few feet of the great house, during the conflagration, had taken fire, yet they had the resolution to strip off such part of the shingling as was on fire, and extinguished it, and the wind blowing a contrary way, the house was saved; and on Monday afternoon, when our informant left it, no apprehension of danger remained."

WIND AT DEAL.

Oct. 15. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 16.

"Some private letters from Paris, received on Thursday speak of the situation of the French merchants in a very serious light. France was hardly ever in a more alarming bankrupt situation. Could the Spaniards, by any extraordinary stroke of policy, be detached, and the interests of the House of Bourbon now separated, (for which there was never a more favourable opportunity) the French monarchy would receive a blow from which it would hardly ever be able to recover. It happens unluckily, that the countries to whose interest French destruction would be particularly advantageous, are in no condition at this time even to attempt such a measure. The French do not complain openly, but the American connections have ruined all their trading people; and unless the Spaniards open their treasury to relieve their distresses, the Government and nation must of necessity become bankrupts, for the Americans are in no condition to pay their debts, and the Dutch, hitherto looked upon as a rich and thriving nation, after only a two year's war, find themselves in a situation more critical than any that has occurred for a century and a half. The French paper-credit is so bad in the north, that their agents meet with the greatest difficulties in procuring stores for their dock-yards. This last is a most lucky circumstance for Great Britain, whose navy is still rising to a greater height of power and respectability, while that of her rival will of necessity dwindle.

"It is very strongly affirmed, that no money will be borrowed, nor any debt funded, next year; the great reduction made, and to be made, will produce a saving equal to every demand. It is even said, the money intended to pay off the navy bills will be employed in purchasing stock in the market, as Government can by this method redeem two millions 3 per Cent. at 6 *per cent.* under the rate at which they borrowed in April last, by which method the nation will gain 120,000 l. and the creditors of the state be at the same time great gainers, by lessening the debt, and of course raising the value of the funds, and establishing the public credit on as firm a basis as ever.

"In the present precarious and perilous state of things, fluctuating and falling more and more every day, perhaps the wisest, because the safest and the most promoting of profit, is to sell stock, and to lay the money out in India bonds. India bonds from September last, as appears in the last advertisement from the India-House, bear an interest of 5 per cent. which in fact is *more interest* than any other fund, except the short annuities, will produce; and those are but a temporary income. As to the price of stocks, at the next payment, and the final one, the general expectation seems to be, that the Consols will be down at 50—As we were at the Bank yesterday, a very sensible commercial man said, in our hearing, "he would not buy till they were at 40."

Extract of a letter from Falkirk, Oct. 18

"A sad accident has happened here, by the coal of Skellhill being set on fire, the property of Duke Hamilton, but under lease to Carron Company. A mound of culm, near the mouth of an old pit, had been kindled, in order to reduce it to manure; and, by some means or other, the fire made way downward, communicating with the working seam long before it was discovered. But, by corking and stopping levels; doing every thing to prevent the circulation of air, and applying water as much as possible, the people think, by perseverance, they will get it under, and have made considerable advances that way during the course of this week.—The crop in this neighbourhood is all got well in, and good. The farmers are busy sowing their wheat.

"The Hymeneal Doctor made his appearance here last week. First night, admission 2 s. he drew about 4 l. Two young women went, being treated with tickets, to the lecture; but made an abrupt exit, after hearing a few fat sentences. Next night the price was reduced to 1 s. Those who inclined to go thought themselves affronted by the imputation of waiting the cheapness, and few attended. The Doctor execrated the want of taste in the people. The people who attended said, they heard *nothing new*; and all concurred in thinking, that, to healthy people, a hay stack, or clean pease straw, in the corner of a barn, was a very good celestial bed for this region, where, in that respect, the operations of nature are deemed far to surpass the efforts of art; and they were unwilling to have a matter so well known by experience, systematised, or put into the form of practical rules, or treated according to any settled theory."

On the 13th current, died, at his house in Bristo-street, Henry M'Kay, Esq; Supervisor of Excise. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death.

We have authority to inform the public, that the appointment of Mr Wight to be Solicitor-General for Scotland, has gone through the necessary forms, and his commission is hourly expected.

Upon enquiry we understand, that the road, over which the young woman fell into the Lower Calton, as mentioned in our last, does not belong to the city of Edinburgh. That road was neither made, nor is it kept in repair, by the City, but belongs to the County.

We hear, that the 15th regiment of foot, which arrived in town on Thursday, have received a route to hold themselves in readiness to march for Aberdeen, to which place they are expected to arrive in a few days. They are to be replaced by the 9th regiment of foot, who are now on their march for that purpose.

On Friday night, the town of Leith was alarmed by the fire-bell, a fire having broke out in a gentleman's house near the Links, which at first threatened destruction to the whole; but fortunately it was soon got under by the activity of the neighbours, and very little damage done.

On Monday last, the Caledonian Hunt met at Kelso, among whom were the following members, viz.

Duke of Buccleugh,	Sir John Scott,
Duke of Roxburgh,	Hon. Archibald Douglas,
Earl of Hadinton,	Major Rutherfurd,
Lord Elphinston,	Captain Baird,
Lord Gray,	Mr Dundas Macqueen,
Sir William Erskine,	Mr Elphinston,
Sir Alexander Don,	Mr Haggart.
Sir James Baird,	

VISITING MEMBERS.

Sir James Pringle,	Sir H. H. Macdougall,
Sir James Douglas,	Mr Scott of Gala,
Commodore Elliot,	Captain Muir,
Mr Davidson,	Captain Douglas.
Captain Knatchbull,	

On Wednesday the Hunt started six foxes, and killed two. Thursday they brought home a living one.

Several private meetings have been held by some most respectable characters in the West Riding of York, who are determined to attend the ensuing general meeting; where they will be joined by such a considerable number of the independent yeomanry, as will enable them to put a period to the existence of *The Yorkshire Congress*.

To the Yorkshire Association in this country, it in some measure stands indebted for the present haughty tone of the Irish, who have had, by various gentlemen that are members thereof, whole cargoes of inflammable matter transmitted to them.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated October 15.

"As to the state of the Politics here, I can easily guess the Dungannon affair will make no small noise with you and in England; but you may rest assured, that a Parliamentary reform, *as proposed*, will not take place at present. These matters do not meet with that general approbation which newspaper puffs seem to insinuate. That there are wild enthusiasts in politics here, must be allowed; but the bulk of the nation are by no means of that cast. A new Parliament sat down yesterday; and, by his Majesty's speech by the Viceroy, it may be easily seen, the disposition of his Majesty towards Ireland, is friendly and generous, tending, in the highest degree, to make Ireland a free and happy people, if the fault is not in themselves."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Octob. 14.

"This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, to open the Parliament for the dispatch of business.

Substance of the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

That it was with more than ordinary satisfaction he met them in the full enjoyments of the commercial and constitutional advantages they have obtained so deservingly, and in which Great Britain has so readily and unequivocally concurred, which I flatter myself will serve the more firmly to strengthen the union that should subsist between the two nations.

I congratulate (said he) you on the peace, and on the accession to his Majesty's happiness by the birth of a Princess.

To the House of Commons,

That he had ordered the proper officers to lay before them a state of the establishments, not doubting their duly providing for them.

To both Houses;

Observed, the salutary effects of withdrawing the restrictions that prevented a foreign supply of grain; and had no doubt but a proper indemnification would by a statute be enacted for the necessary strain of the laws in that case.

Recommended laws for establishing an Admiralty, Judicature, and Post-office in Ireland.

The support of the linen manufacture, charter-schools, and Genevese settlers; and an attention to the manufactures of this kingdom; and concluded with assurances of his Majesty's good-will and his own wishes for the prosperity of Ireland.

"Though Mr Perry this day resumed the Speaker's chair, it is said he will shortly be called to the Upper House, in order to preside in the committee on appeals, with an appointment of 3000l. per annum.

"Yesterday peace was proclaimed, with the accustomed solemnities, at different places in the city, between his Majesty and the Most Christian and Catholic Kings, &c.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 9.

"Last Monday and Tues[illegible] the 103d regiment of foot marched in here from Kinsa[illegible] garrison duty.

"This day the 11th and [illegible] regiments of foot marched to Monkstown in order to embark for Gibraltar."

LEINSTER GRAND PROVINCIAL MEETING.

At the Grand Provincial Meeting of the Volunteer Army of Leinster, held in Dublin the 10th instant, to express their sense on the important subject of a more equal representation in Parliament, a number of resolutions having been moved and agreed to, similar to those adopted by other associations, Mr *Burrows*, (a Delegate from the Irish Brigade) arose, and in a strain of eloquence which distinguished his abilities, and did honour to the choice of the corps he represented, called forth the attention of the assembly to the rights of the Roman Catholics of this kingdom. He said he was instructed to move for and urge the extension of the election franchise to that respectable body of subjects; their behavior had manifested their attachment to the constitution—for power ought to be given them respecting a right to vote at elections; how that right should be adjusted, they had not attempted to dictate, they had willingly resigned that to the determination of the General Convention; but he was surprised to find some gentlemen averse to entering upon the subject; he was afraid an idea would go abroad that they were not to receive a power of voting for representatives in Parliament; it would be an idea of the most fatal consequence, and gentlemen should consider that their resolutions on this important question would, in all probability, affect that assembly more nearly than it would even the Roman Catholics themselves; the people were now reduced, from the abuses in the constitution, to return at present, into almost a state of nature; this then was the time for the Roman Catholics to look for the attainment of election franchises; if they lost the present, they could not speedily expect so favourable an opportunity. Was it then to be supposed that they would now be idle? No. He was sure a little would content them; but if they found that little was denied them by the Leinster Delegates, they would be led to form plans of their own; they would follow up those plans by petitions to the House of Commons; and the members of that House, who were disinclined to a reform, would take advantage of the disunion to destroy the measure. Was the right of election to be decided by quantity, or by property? He was sure no man would come into the plan proposed by the Duke of Richmond—it would be giving the right of election to the mob. Was it property then was to be considered? The Roman Catholics had now a property in the kingdom, and a power of acquiring more. What then would be the consequence, should they be excluded of that franchise? In less than a century, by alienation of estates, the power of election would be confined to a few individuals, and the very evil which rendered a reform now necessary would again exist.—Is it the wish of gentlemen that the intended reform should be permanent; or would they every century force us again into a state of nature, to remedy the very grievances which are this day complained of? He was confident persecution rather increased than diminished the number of Roman Catholics; it had done more harm than all the doctrine of the Jesuits; and he would be bold to say, that there would be more conformists, when the Protestant religion stood simply in the light of Christianity, founded upon reason, and supported by friendly intercourse and calm discussion. He then moved, that the assembly should come to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the right of suffrage ought to be extended to all those, and to none but those who are likely to use it for the public good," which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr *Burrows* then moved, "that the attachment to the rights of the constitution, manifested by the Roman Catholics, merited some extension of the election franchises to that respectable body."

They met with some opposition from Colonel *Hatton*, on the ground of several of the Delegates then present not having any instructions from their corps to vote for any such question.

Colonel *Edgeworth* thought it improper, as a Committee had been appointed to furnish materials for the National Convention, that possibly something of this kind would be included in those materials, and that it would be indelicate for this Assembly to dictate any measure to the great National Meeting; for his part, while he admired the eloquence of the mover of the resolution, he was sorry to find fault with *any* thing he had uttered; but the gentleman had insinuated that there was cause to fear, if the resolutions should not pass; he hoped every man there, however he acted from liberality of sentiment, would disdain to be actuated by a fear; the idea hurt him, and he felt it.

Mr *Burrows* said, he was sorry the gentleman misunderstood him; there was a fear which he was not ashamed to hold out to that Assembly; it was a great, a glorious fear, the fear of making slaves of two millions of the people, the fear of being defeated in an important measure—it was the fear of doing wrong.

Mr *Fitzgerald* then ably supported Mr Burrows; he said, the Restraining Laws which had formerly existed, were barbarous and impolitic, and every man whose ancestors had forged such galling and disgraceful chains, must inwardly blush at their being accessary to such measures. Shall we then, when seeking freedom, give liberty to one million of subjects, and make slaves of two millions? The Roman Catholics of Ireland have manifested a firm attachment to the constitution; they have tendered their lives in its support; scarce a Volunteer Corps but now admits them as members; has any evil ensued from this indulgence? Why not then give them a power of voting at elections? Have they behaved well while with arms in their hands, and are they to be dreaded when those arms are laid down? They seek not a liberty of electing Roman Catholics into Parliament, a right of voting for a Protestant is all they require; and can it signify, whether this Protestant or that Protestant gentleman is returned? They will be content; they will be satisfied; they will co-operate with us, and go hand in hand along with us. Religion is a matter between every man and his God; as long as there is nothing dangerous in it to the state, no man ought to be accountable for his tenets; and now, when liberality is diffused through all the Christian world, when Portugal has laid aside her inquisition, as a measure odious to human nature, shall the Leinster Delegates become a Protestant inquisition, and persecute men on account of their faith? Let us not then, in God's name, make a partial reform, by giving freedom to one million, at the expence of two millions of slaves.

Major *M'Cartney* then proposed a resolution, which he believed would answer the purposes of those gentlemen who were not instructed upon this point, and which was,

Resolved, "That a participation of election franchises to the Roman Catholics, is a measure of the highest importance, worthy the attention of the National Convention, and therefore referred to their consideration."

Mr *Burrows*, in hopes of unanimity, withdrew his former motion, and adopted this; but before General *Ogle* would put the question, he begged leave to state the difficulty of his situation.

He was appointed a Delegate by seventeen corps, not one of them had been apprised upon the subject; he had therefore received no instructions relative thereto. No man despised pique, prejudice, or bigotry, more than he; as an individual he would give his opinion for or against a measure without hesitation, and with spirit; but he was not here to act as an individual: How then could he speak the sentiments of upwards of four thousand absent men, without their ever having considered the subject, or imparted to him their opinions? Perhaps they might be of opinion, that this question ought not to be agitated at all; how then would he appear if he gave the resolution his assent? He would ever hold himself bound by the decisions of his constituents; they ever should govern his conduct; it was his duty, and nothing should warp him from it.

This drew up Mr Macquay and Mr Willes, who declared themselves in similar situations; and Col. Hayes, Col. Westby, Lord Arran, Lord Aldborough, Col. Steward, and several other gentleman urged the same.

Mr *Smyth* thought, as the business had been mentioned, something should be done. This was giving no determination; it was declaring the present meeting inadequate to discuss the point, and therefore referring to the National Convention its decision; it was only declaring it a matter of importance. Would any gentleman deny it? Some had said that the opinions of the people ought to be had; so they would, were the people to be convened at large to give that opinion; then the meeting of their Delegates must be abroad in the fields: no, the Volunteer Delegates assembled in the National Convention would speak the opinions of the people; it was from them the general sense of the nation was to be obtained. This left the matter open for consideration; no man could be bound to decide upon it one way or other, it was only declared to be a matter of importance which ought to be referred: For his part, the force of the gentleman's arguments, who had introduced the business, worked strongly upon him, and every fibre vibrated responsive to his language.

Mr *Macquay* and several others, however, declaring that they would withdraw, as they did not think themselves authorised to vote on the occasion, and were unwilling to give it a negative, Mr Burrows declined insisting on having the question put, as he wished for unanimity in every thing. He, however, moved, "That it should be an instruction to the Committee who had been appointed to procure information of all the counties, towns, and boroughs that returned members into Parliament, their mode of election, and the number of the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants in each," which was unanimously agreed to.

Upon the whole, the opposition given to Mr Burrowes's motions, in favour of the Roman Catholics, is by no means to be considered as any thing inimical to the rights of that numerous, respectable, and loyal body of men, but merely from a delicacy arising in the breasts of these Delegates, who considered themselves bound not to agree to any resolutions upon which they had not received instructions from the corps they represented.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr Ashenhurst, for his attention and good conduct as Secretary, and to the Union Light Dragoons, for their trouble in mounting guard—and General Ogle having left the chair, and Lord Aldborough having taken it, the thanks of the Assembly were then voted to Mr Ogle, for his upright and impartial conduct.

Mr Ogle again resuming the chair, declared the high sense he had of the honour which they conferred upon him, and that in every situation, he hoped his public conduct would merit a continuance of their kindness.

The Meeting then adjourned till the first Monday in February, the Secretary having power to convene them sooner, upon a requisition signed by thirteen Delegates, giving due notice thereof, in order to receive a report from the National Delegates of what progress they had made in effecting a renovation of the people's rights, by restoring to the constitution its original purity, in a more equal representation in Parliament.

Those Gentlemen who wish to [illegible] admitted into a Class, either at *two* o'clock, or at *seven* in the evening. The charge is one Guinea *per* quarter; in which time the pupils go through a regular Course of READING and RECITATION, and are instructed in the difficulties of the art, both by precept and example. Private teaching at other hours.

N. B. Mr SCOTT has lately moved from the Trunk Close, to the upper entry into Bailie Fyfe's Close, first stair, first door of the stair.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

SAILED FROM STROMNESS,

Sept. 26. Amarson of Newcastle, Armstrong, from Liverpool, for Memel.
27. Betty and Mally of Ross, Moar, from Petersburgh, for Greenock.
30. Henry of London, Sherar, from Memel, for Belfast.
Britannia of and for Maryport, Potts, from ditto.
William of and from Aberdour, Thomson, for Lochmaddy.
Peggy and Anne of Anstruther, Watson, for the herring-fishery.
Charlotte of and from Peterhead, Gray, for ditto.
Mary of and from ditto, Robinson, for ditto.
Janet of Carron, Logan, from Dunbar, for Stornaway.
Amity of Newcastle, Graham, from Memel, for Newry.
Helen of Kincardine, Higgins, from Leith, for the fishing.
—— of Workington, Armstrong, from Christiansound, for Sligo.
Oct. 2. Jenny of and from Killibegs, Macpherson, for Leith.

REMAIN IN SAID HARBOUR,

Lord Donigall of and for Belfast, Campbell, from Petersburgh.
Brilliant Transport of Whitby, Watkins, from Deptford, for New York.
Howden of London, Storie, from Memel, for Chester.
Mary of and for Liverpool, Smithson, from Konningsberg.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 20. Nelly, Macheath, from Stirling, in ballast; Falkirk, Hunter, from Newcastle, with goods; Jannet and Betsey, Leslie, from Warren, with oats; Providence, Collins, from Anstruther, with potatoes.

SAILED, Friendship, Caudno, for Aberdeen, with goods; Peggy, Maclaren, for Inverness, with goods; Glasgow Packet, Smith, for Carron, with goods.

DUNN's ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THERE are now in town a number of the oldest and best Highland Pipers, eager to give a specimen of their performance upon the Bag-pipes; and, as many Gentlemen here, by giving them the due encouragement, wish to shew their desire of promoting the good intentions of the Highland Society, and to revive that Warlike Music, for which purpose there is to be an Exhibition by the above Pipers in DUNN's ASSEMBLY ROOM, upon Wednesday the 22d current, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in terms of a paragraph in the Edinburgh news papers for Saturday last; when it is expected that the Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to encourage so laudable an undertaking will attend.—Admittance Two SHILLINGS Sterling;—and Tickets will be had at Mr Macarthur's, grocer, Buccleugh Street; at Mr Laidlaw's white-iron shop; at Raeburn's, perfumer, Bridge Street; at Messr. Armour and Hamilton's, Luckenbooths; and at Mr Bremner's Music Shop. The amount of which when collected, will be applied towards the travelling charges of the pipers, and such prizes as may be thought proper to be given as the merits of the performers deserve.

TO be SOLD to the highest bidder, by order of the assignees of William Irvine of Hawick, North Britain, merchant, at the house of Hugh Brodie, the Turk's Head, in Newcastle upon Tyne, on Thursday the 6th day of November next, pursuant to conditions of sale then and there to be produced,

VARIOUS DEBTS due from several persons in Northumberland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, and other parts of England and in Scotland, to the estate of the said William Irvine, to the amount of 949 l. 3 s. 0½ d.

Further particulars may be had by applying to Mr William Scott of Newcastle upon Tyne, Linen draper, or Mr Thomas Usher writer in Hawick.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *London, Oct. 9. 1783.*

HAVING juſt ſeen, in the *General Advertiſer* of the 7th inſt. two letters wrote by me to Lord Howe, with a malicious inſinuation, of a ſudden change in my ſentiments, on my arrival in England, added to it, I think myſelf doubly bound to ſend you a few lines, that the public may not be deceived in any point I can clear up, that my own feelings may not ſuffer.

My firſt letter to Lord Howe, as publiſhed in the above paper, was calculated to ſhow him my ſtrong diſapprobation of his conduct, and miſmanagement of the fleet; that it was my opinion the fleet did not do what they might have done, had the talents and zeal of the officers, and the courage of the men, been made proper uſe of; that the thanks of the Houſe of Lords appeared to me undeſerved, and that nothing could have induced them to vote them, but an imperfect and partial account of the campaign. I never doubted Lord Howe's perſonal courage or veracity, nor did I of courſe intend to reflect on them. His orders were unknown to me; and when the Engliſh fleet, inſtead of cloſing with the enemy, ſeparated from them, I had reaſon to declare, that the zeal, ardour, and talents of the officers, and courage of the men, were not made uſe of; and to this I alluded, when I ſaid, "Had we been led with half the zeal and courage with which we ſhould have followed," &c. &c.

Surely my being witneſs (after the fleet retreated out of the Gut of Gibraltar to the open ſea) to their waiting a whole night and half a day for a ſuperior enemy to come up with us, would ſufficiently convince me there was no want of courage in the Admiral, if I had before conceived any doubts of it; but the event of this ſtep confirmed my opinion of his miſmanagement in the conduct of the fleet. If his orders were to avoid an action, he ought not to have waited a whole night and half a day for them, ſacrificing the lives of officers and men to the vanity of ſaying he had offered them battle. Thirty-four ſail of the line waiting to give battle to forty-ſix ſail, ſounds nobly, and deſerves praiſe; and when reaſons are given for ſeparating, and not being able to do much, and the various circumſtances of ſituations and opportunities overlooked and not mentioned, the affair appears glorious, and claims admiration. This is what I alluded to, when I ſaid, "No pompous narrative, no florid colouring, no deviation from that ſacred virtue, truth, would have been neceſſary," &c. &c.

I did not intend to tax the Admiral with want of truth, but I know that all official accounts of ſuch a nature are gutted, new cloathed, and made the moſt of, to preſent to the public. If my pen expreſſed more than my real meaning, inaccuracy was the cauſe, and I find no repugnance in declaring it. Lord Howe looked upon himſelf as accuſed in that letter of want of courage and veracity; and as I had not the moſt diſtant idea of doing that, I willingly offered to diſavow any part of my letter that could be ſo conſtrued, and alſo to apologiſe for it. Lord Howe deſired the *whole* letter to be compriſed in the apology, and to be deemed improper, which I refuſed, and immediately, according to his Lordſhip's requeſt, appointed a place to meet him the next morning. At ſeven we met, and ſome converſation taking place between the parties, his Lordſhip deſired to know what apology I would make, and gave me the one he had drawn out, to alter as I choſe, which I did, and it was conſidered as ſufficient. I ſtill maintained my opinion of the fleet, and my right of declaring it; and I therefore confined my apology to the particular expreſſions in the letter, which might be conſtrued into an accuſation of his Lordſhip's want of courage and veracity. This apology is the ſole purport of the ſecond letter, which appeared in the above paper, and is the reſult of my being convinced that it is perfectly conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt honour, to atone for miſtakes, and unintentional affronts.

As to the malicious inſinuation, that my ſentiments altered on my arrival in England, I deſpiſe and deny the aſſertion; for my ſentiments are ſtill the ſame; and I have only given the real meaning of what was miſunderſtood, and given a *voluntary* apology of my own, inſtead of *acceding to one propoſed me.* I therefore flatter myſelf the public will be convinced, that my ſentiments, *by ſome means or other*, have not altered; but that, finding my meaning miſunderſtood, and, from inaccuracy, liable to convey a different ſenſe, I have made a voluntary apology, which is not inconſiſtent with my ideas of the ſtricteſt honour; had I thought it was, (I adviſe the author of that paragraph to believe me when I ſay) the univerſe ſhould not have forced it from me. HERVEY.

The following are the letters alluded to in the above:

Genuine Copy of Letters from Lord HERVEY, *Captain of the* Raiſonable, *to the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount* HOWE.

(C O P Y.)

"My LORD, *Raiſonable, St Lucia, April* 10. 1783.

"Notwithſtanding the little inclination I feel to renew a correſpondence with your Lordſhip, which I finiſhed ſome months ago ſo very abruptly, I will not delay a moment acknowledging the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter of the 1ſt of March, conveying the thanks of the Houſe of Lords to the officers and men belonging to the Raiſonable, who ſerved in her during the time I was under your Lordſhip's command, as alſo your Lordſhip's thanks and approbation of their conduct.

"I have communicated the ſame to the officers and men. However flattering the thanks of the moſt noble and firſt aſſembly in the univerſe muſt be to us, yet we moſt heartily lament, that the ſervices performed by us, during the period of your Lordſhip's command, were much too inſignificant to claim ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of approbation.

Had the real ardour and talents of the officers, and the ſpirit and bravery of the men, been made that uſe of we wiſhed and expected, the moſt eſſential and important ſervices would have been rendered our country, and his Majeſty's arms would have acquired eternal glory.

No pompous narrative, no florid colouring, no deviation from that ſacred virtue, truth, would have been neceſſary. Parliament would not have proſtituted their favours by voting thanks for ideal ſervices, and we ſhould have been ſpared the humiliating ſenſations of receiving them undeſervedly.

I cannot conclude without obſerving, that had we been led with half the zeal and courage with which we ſhould have followed, our ſervices might have claimed all that a generous nation could beſtow. I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's humble ſervant,

HERVEY.

After Lord Hervey's arrival in England, he ſo far altered his ſentiments as to write the following letter to Lord Howe:

(C O P Y.)

MY LORD,

I deſire to aſk your Lordſhip's pardon for inſerting the very improper reflections on your Lordſhip's courage and veracity, contained in the letter I ſent you from St Lucia, dated the 10th of April laſt, now willingly diſavowing to caſt ſuch ungenerous imputations on your character.

The Viſcount Howe. HERVEY.

The conceſſion given in preſence of Captain Stephenſon, of the marines, on the part of Lord Hervey, and Captain Leveſon Gower on the part of Lord Howe.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,
PHILIP BUTLER,
FOR
WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

Now at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, and will clear the 25th and ſail the 27th October curt.

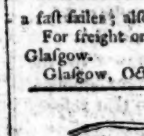
Letters on buſineſs directed to the Maſter at the New-England Coffeehouſe, behind the Exchange, will be properly attended to.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE MARY,
JOHN HAY MASTER,

NOW at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, and will clear the 25th, and ſail the 27th October curt.

Letters on buſineſs directed to the Maſter at the New England Coffee-houſe, behing the change, will be properly attended to.

Merchants and others who intend ordering goods by ſaid ſhip will pleaſe loſe no opportunity.



FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,
THE HOPE,
JOHN CLOUSTON Maſter,

IS now ready to receive goods on board at Port-Glaſgow, and will be clear to ſail about the 20th of October.

The HOPE is a good veſſel, copper-bottomed, and a faſt ſailer; alſo has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, Oct. 10. 1783.

For GRENADA, *to call at* St VINCENT,
The Ship ALBION,
JOHN ROBERTSON Maſter,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 25th current, and clear to ſail by the 10th November.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Alexander Houſtoun and Co.

Glaſgow, 11th October 1783.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILHEAD, lying in the parish of Cummertrees, and county of Dumfries, the preſent rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, excluſive of the natural wood, which, at the different cuttings, gives a conſiderable price.

This Eſtate conſiſts of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improveable. Near 1000 acres are incloſed, and ſubdivided with dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting. There is upon the eſtate a large commodious modern Manſion Houſe and offices, ſome natural oak wood beſides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-ſtone, and ſhell marle.

The Eſtate lies in a pleaſant level country, along the ſide of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-weſt of the town of Annan, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carliſle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. The teinds are valued. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The premiſſes, and rental thereof, will be ſhown by John Johnſton at Pennerſhaughs, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon wanting further information may apply.

BAUME DE VIE,

As ſold by the KING's PATENT, for ſixteen years paſt.

IN compliance with the act of Parliament for ſelling medicines under the authority of a legal ſtamp, and to prevent the unwary from being impoſed on by any ſpurious compoſition, a Label with a ſix-penny ſtamp will, for the future, be fixed on the cork of every bottle, with the hand-writing of T. BECKET on the ſaid Label, (he being a proprietor;) whoſe ſignature will be continued as uſual, on the papers which are paſted on the bottles, together with that of Meſſrs DICEY and Co. as vendors.

Purchaſers in town and country are requeſted to be particularly attentive to the above written ſignature of T. Becket, as the only legal ſecurity againſt the ill conſequences that may riſe from impoſition or forgery.

By appointment of the reſt of the proprietors.

T. BECKET,
Sept. 2, 1783. No. 82, Pall-Mall.

This family medicine, ſo many years univerſally approved, as well by the Faculty as the Public at large, is now ſold by Dicey and Co. No. 10. Bow Church Yard, London. Price 3 s. a bottle, duty 6 d.

BY THE KING's PATENT,

Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking,

For SHOES, BOOTS, &c.

THESE Cakes make, by the addition of water only, a moſt excellent ſhining liquid blacking, much ſuperior to any hitherto known. It gives the fineſt black and moſt beautiful gloſs to the leather, yet never renders it ſtiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preſerves it ſoft and pliable to the very laſt, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the ſhoes that are blacked with it will neither ſoil the fingers in putting on, nor the ſtockings in wearing.

Sold wholeſale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Huſband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 6 d. each Cake.

†‡† The patentee intreats all perſons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of ſeeing that the Cakes bought for their uſe have a label paſted on them, with the following inſcription—"By the King's "Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by Wil-"liam Bayley;"—he having diſcovered that their great reputation has occaſioned many perſons to counterfeit them, ſome of whom have been proſecuted; but as there are ſtill others whoſe names he cannot yet find out, who continue the fraud, and impoſe upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 3d day of December next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of COLDENKNOWS,

conſiſting of the Lands and Mains of Coldenknows, with the manor place and pertinents; the Lands in Earlſtown, called Rymer's or Learmonth's Lands, with the corn mill thereof, and other lands in Earlſtown; all lying in the parish of Earlſtown, and ſhire of Berwick: And the Lands called Craigsford, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Melroſe, and ſhire of Roxburgh; with a conſiderable quantity of the muirs of Earlſtown and Craigsford, formerly common, now appropriated to the ſaid lands and eſtate by a late diviſion.

The proven rent of the ſaid lands and eſtate, after deducting miniſter's ſtipend, ſchool ſalary, and a trifle of feu-duty, amounts to 257 l. 9 s. 7 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and the upſet price ſet thereon by the the Lords is 5927 l. 14 s. 6 d. 2-12ths Sterling. The Lands and Mains of Coldenknows hold blench of the Crown; the lands of Craigsford, and lands in Earlſtown, hold feu of the Earl of Hadinton, or his ſucceſſors in the right, for payment of a feu-duty of 2 s. 9 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and Rhymer's Lands, with the mill and pertinents, hold feu of the Governors of the Trinity Hoſpital of Edinburgh, for payment of a feu-duty of 1 s. 1 d. 4-12ths Sterling.

This eſtate is of conſiderable extent, pleaſantly ſituated on both ſides of the water of Leader, about ſix miles ſouth of Lauder. The lands may be highly improved at a reaſonable expence, the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Lauder and Jedburgh, by the lime kills of Crichton and Crichton-dean, &c. running through part of the lands.

The articles of roup, rental, and conditions of ſale, are in the cuſtody of Mr George Hume depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies of the rental and conditions, with the plan of the grounds, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE,

Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclairs late of Aſſery, lying in the pariſhes of Keay and Halkirk, and ſhire of Caithneſs.

LOT I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victual, caſualities, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths

From which is deduced, for teinds, which are Biſhop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not ſaleable, 15 4 10 10-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, - 60 19 7 6-12ths

Theſe Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Eſq; for payment of a yearly feu duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary being deduced, leaves of free rent, - 58 15 10 1-12th

And the Lords having valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

LOT II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and teinds is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbſter, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of miniſters ſtipend, 1 l, 5 s 6 d. 9-12ths, and of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; ſo that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet price is 872 14 4 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Seſſion, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, in the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, on Friday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The LANDS and other SUBJECTS after-mentioned, which belonged to HUGH MOWAT merchant in Kirkwall, lying in the county of Orkney, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of NORTH and SOUTH PABDALE, and Mills thereof, with ſundry ſmall Houſes on theſe lands, lying in the pariſh of Saint Olla.

		SCOTS.
The groſs rent of theſe lands is proven to be	L.	370 13 0
From which is deduced for teinds, which being biſhops teinds are not ſaleable,		74 2 4
Remains groſs rent of ſtock,	L.	296 9 8
Theſe lands hold feu of the Crown, as coming in place of the Biſhop of Orkney, for payment of an yearly feu duty of two barrels of butter, twelve meills of malt, and 10 s. 6 d. Scots of ſeat ſilver, proven to be worth in whole,		116 10 6
Remains free rent of the lands of North and South Pabdale,		179 19 2
And theſe lands being valued at 21 years purchaſe, the upſet price is		3778 15 6
The groſs rent of the mills of Pabdale is proved to be	L.	72 0 0
And there is payable for them an yearly feu-duty of ſix meills of meal, which is proved to be worth		36 0 0
Remains free rent of mills,	L.	36 0 0
And theſe mills being valued at 14 years purchaſe, the upſet price is		504 0 0
The rent of ſundry ſmall houſes upon the ſaid lands af Pabdale is proved to be	L.	35 0 0
And theſe houſes being valued at ſix years purchaſe, the upſet price is		210 0 0
Total upſet price of the lands of North and South Pabdale, including the mills and houſes,	L.	4492 15 6

LOT II. The Lands of UPPER and NETHER SAINT CATHARINES QUOYS, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Saint Olla.

The groſs rent of theſe Quoys is proved to be	L.	58 6 0
From which is deduced, for teinds, being biſhops teinds, and not ſaleable,		11 13 0
Remains groſs rent of ſtock,	L.	46 13 0
Theſe Quoys hold feu of the Crown, as coming in place of the Biſhops of Orkney, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of eight ſettings of malt, which is proved to be worth		6 13 4
Remains of free rent of Saint Katharine's Quoys,		39 19 8
And theſe Quoys being valued at 23 years purchaſe, the upſet price is		919 12 4

LOT III. The DWELLING-HOUSE, or Tenement of Land in the town of Kirkwall, with the offices and pertinents.—It holds burgage of the burgh of Kirkwall. The proven rent is 96 l. Scots; and being valued at 17 years purchaſe, the upſet price is - - - - 1632 0 0

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs of ſale, or David Balfour writer to the ſignet.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *6d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s. 6 d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 2*d.*